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VOL. 4.

LOUISVILLE, KY., TUESDAY EVENING, JUNE 5, 1855.

NO. 209.

THE EVENING BULLETIN

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TUESDAY, JUNE 5, 1855.

ELECTIVE JUDICIARY — ANTI - FUGITIVE SLAVE LAW CANDIDATE FOR JUDGE IN ILLINOIS.

Among the many innovations which Democracy has made upon the political institutions of the States, one of the most important and at the same time most radical is that of changing the term and tenure of the judicial offices from the life term and from appointment by the Executive to a limited term and to election by the vote of the people. In the days of our revolutionary sires, great respect and importance were attached to the judicial department of government. The men of that day seem to have regarded the impartiality of the judiciary as one of the agencies by means of which the life, liberty, and property of the people were to be protected and preserved; and they also thought, and truly too, that the best means of insuring the impartiality of the judges was to secure their independence by removing them beyond the reach of the interferences and influences that spring from the cupidity of political schemers or the excitements of popular prejudices and passions. But in these degenerate days men are taught to think lightly of the wisdom of their ancestors, and such men as Washington, Hamilton, Jefferson, and Madison are looked upon as old fogies, fellows who did well enough in their day, but, if living now, would be entirely behind the times.

Most of the Northwestern States have adopted the new system of an elective judiciary. In Illinois, where, by the new constitution, the judges were made elective for a term of years, there is soon to be an election to fill a vacancy now existing on the bench of the Supreme Court. When it was proposed to make the judges elective, the friends of that measure met the objections of the opponents of an elective judiciary by the assertion that men would not be run or selected by the people as candidates for judgeships on the merit of their political opinions. It was maintained that the qualifications of the man and of the lawyer, and not the tenets of the political creed of the individual, would be regarded in selecting the incumbent of a judgeship. Such was the theory—now let us see what is the fact as exhibited in practice. Wisconsin recently ran a candidate for a judgeship and elected him because he was pledged to nullify by his decisions the operation of the fugitive slave law passed by Congress. In Illinois there will be an attempt to do the same thing. We perceive that an individual has been found in that State vile enough to permit himself to be used for this purpose. The Chicago Tribune, a rampant abolition sheet, hoists at the head of its columns the name of one Edwin S. Leland, who appears to be willing to become the tool of the abolitionists in bringing about a dissolution of the Union. The Tribune, in presenting the name of this Leland, says:

We regret the necessity that impels us to a contest over this judgeship; but the questions that may come before the Supreme Court of the State of Illinois are of such vital importance that they can be trusted, so far as the Republican party can control their direction, only with tried and earnest men. On the Nebraska issue, by which we mean the slavery question in all its aspects, Mr. Leland is sound to the core. Judge Cator is all wrong—committed beyond reclamation to the doctrines of Douglas, and the partisan school to which Mr. Douglas belongs. He is a radical, thorough-going, uncompromising Nebraskan, approving the pretended principle upon which that Great Infamy is justified and defended, and decided in his assent to the manner in which that principle has been carried into operation. Of the fugitive slave law—a law that admits of no constitutional defense or moral justification—he entertains the opinions of his party; and if, in consequence of his judicial position, he has not become well known as its defender, he will be on the bench none the less an exponent of its obligations, such as the veriest slave of the slave Democracy would desire. Mr. Leland, on the contrary, on these questions, which in importance rise above all others now before the country, clings to the faith and opinions of the Republican Party, of which he is a leading member. We do not mean to be understood that he will warp the law or pervert justice to carry out his political views; but we do mean that his judicial decisions would, while regarding law in its letter, be imbued with its spirit, which cannot be hostile to humanity and justice.

With such a candidate as Mr. Leland, success is easily attained, and it must be won! In the contest with the slave power, which we see approaching and which is to be met, the judiciary, if we mean not to violate the law, must keep pace with the progress of the age and the onward march of the right. Friends! you have but a few days left before the choice is to be made. Act quickly, firmly, well!

Here then we behold a party putting up a candidate for the high and responsible post of a Supreme Judge of the State, not because he is a sound lawyer and a just, honest, peaceful, and law-abiding man but, on the contrary because he is a fanatical incendiary, who, having prejudged all cases of a certain class that may come before him if he is ever elected to the dignity of a judge (which heaven and the people forbid), is willing to assist in robbing the people of the

south of their property, to violate the constitution of the United States, and thus to promote strife among the various States of this glorious Union. Such a fellow as this is put forward as most worthy of the suffrages of the people of Illinois, not for any good that he has done, or will do, but rather for the evil designs which he cherishes, and which he will work out in practice if the people shall only give him a chance.

When the people of the free States shall have become so lost to all sense of honesty and common decency as to elect men for judges of their courts, merely because they pledge themselves to decide against the people of the South whenever the latter are compelled to appear before the courts of those States to claim their rights, then indeed will the bonds of the Union have been virtually dissolved, and the practical severance will soon follow.

Our able correspondent, "Silex," renews his strictures upon the Missouri compromise, in our columns this morning. He complains that we represented his late remarks upon the binding force of that compromise as addressed mainly to the denial of its virtue as a legal compact, and says, that a reference to his last letter will show that he assumed, without argument, that we and all others "would admit that it was not a legal compact," and that he "endeavored to prove that it was entitled to no force as a moral compact." This is very true, but "Silex" will pardon us for having thought that his remarks, nevertheless, were strictly addressed rather to what he had assumed without argument than to what he had assumed to prove. And he will pardon us for thinking the same of his present remarks. He again adduces a very conclusive and admirable argument against the validity of the Missouri compromise as a legal compact, but he has yet scarcely approached the question of its moral validity, save by naked avowment. Our correspondent is undoubtedly a keen and shrewd logician, but, for once, we must think that he manifests a fatal facility in escaping the exact issue. He skillfully proves what he at first very properly took for granted, and takes for granted what he at first undertook to prove. He establishes the point that we and all others have conceded, and very strangely begs the question in dispute. He demonstrates the postulate and assumes the proposition. This may be consummate tact, but it is hardly just reasoning. The true point in question is not whether the Missouri compromise was or was not adopted and acquiesced in as a compact, for as to this there is no controversy, but whether the great and momentous events attending its adoption did not invest it with something of the moral sacredness of a compact, and universally consecrate and hallow it to the popular heart as such. This we affirm, and "Silex" denies.

In support of our affirmation we point to the fiery intestine strife which the Missouri compromise peacefully composed; to the dark and threatening and portentous evils from which it rescued the Union; to the noble and magnanimous spirit of conciliation and compromise in which it was conceived and enacted by the choicest spirits of the nation; to the exultation and joy with which it was hailed by the people of the whole country as a timely and permanent pacification of a most exciting and fearful question; to the contemporary popular estimation of its character and force as a measure clothed with peculiar and inviolable sanctity; to its uniform and faithful observance for more than thirty years as a law thus sanctioned by the genius, patriotism, and devotion of the illustrious men who framed and adapted it no less than by the unequalled national peace and tranquillity it assured; and, finally, to the very nature and principle of its operation, which, by necessarily inuring more largely to the advantage of one section at the outset, imposed a delicate moral obligation upon that section to observe its provisions when their benefits should inure more fully to the other—an obligation, vague and undefinable though it may seem, which yet held the quiet, and, it may prove, the existence of the Union in its impalpable folds. In support of his denial, "Silex" asserts that a mere majority of States have no power to enter into a compact, and quotes the Federal Constitution to that effect—noting more. He does not thrust the lance of his inflexible logic into the cloud of moral sanctity which embosomed that law as with a living halo. He, indeed, condemns a certain moral compact, as based upon treason, but it is only the ideal shadow or duplicate of the legal compact which we admit and which he has proved to be unconstitutional. The Missouri compromise was quite a different thing. It was a law over which the vested peace and harmony of the Union threw an unusual sacredness, and therefore popularly styled a "moral compact"—this was all. But it should have been enough. That it was not is the dire misfortune but not the fault of the Southern people.

The Missouri compromise is now, unhappily, repealed, and the Union is again afloat upon a sea of stormy feud and excitement. The sole earthly refuge of the nation is concord, conciliation, compromise. Would "Silex" shut that refuge against the nation, or rudely dismantle it of its moral charm and efficacy, if his fine powers could effect it? We know that he would not, and yet, if the Missouri compromise "was entitled to no moral force," that magical virtue can belong to no existing compromise, and to no future one.

JUDGE LOVING.—The Bowlinggreen Standard says: "We regret to state that Judge Loving has been confined to his bed by severe illness for the past two weeks, and is still very seriously indisposed."

KENTUCKY HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY AT MOZART HALL.—We publish below last Saturday's official report of the committee on vegetables, fruits, and flowers respectively, and it will be seen by reference to these reports that the weekly exhibitions of this society have commenced with a degree of interest and activity never heretofore witnessed so early in the season. In the course of a short visit in the morning we noticed that contributions poured in so freely that it became necessary to make considerable extensions of the exhibition-tables, and still they were literally covered with hand-some flowers, beautiful bouquets and floral designs, and with well-grown vegetables and fine-looking fruits now in season. Many of the specimens of strawberries and cherries were of a high order of excellence, and we thought one or two samples of Black Tartarian, and one each of Belle de Choisy, May Duke, and Coe's Transparent cherries would have done credit to a Maryland or Virginia grower, places which are so famous for the production of those fruits. We incline to the opinion, however, that the various floral displays constituted the most attractive feature of Saturday's exhibition. There are several contributors in this department who combine with so strict a regard for harmony of color and proportion as to produce great artistic effect with very common things, and we were forcibly reminded of this magic power of genius and taste by a close examination of some of the floral designs. In one case we saw the light beards of the rye-plant used for a fringed border, whilst the brilliant colors of the cochet flower dotted here and there over a green ground contrasted finely with other beauties differently colored. Appended to another floral design we noticed a light circular wreath which represented the handle of a basket. This wreath appeared to be composed of a slender branch, loaded with the florets and leaves of a small running rose reaching the whole length of the handle, and gracefully winding by faultless curves alternately from right to left, the whole resting closely upon the flat surface of the handle, which, at a little distance, appeared to be richly inlaid with little pearl sets, partly displayed and partly concealed by the beautiful wreath of roses resting on so rich a ground. On nearer approach, this inlaid work proved to be parts of the light umbels of the elder flower not yet fully developed, so nicely adjusted as to produce this illusion.

To those of our readers who reside in the city and county we need say but little—most of them are present, either personally or by delegation, to see what is going forward; but to our friends who live at a distance, and yet not too remote to visit our city occasionally, we may be permitted to say that the weekly fairs of the present season will afford one of the most favorable opportunities for amateurs and cultivators to acquire a knowledge of the best fruits in cultivation which have ever yet occurred west of the mountains. So general and so promising is the crop of peaches, pears, apples, cherries, plums, nectarines, and apricots, now growing in this vicinity, that the contributions to the fairs may be expected to greatly exceed those of any previous season.

We feel well assured too that all who come, whether as contributors or visitors, will receive a cordial welcome from the polite gentlemen who constitute the committee of arrangements.

Flowers.—In the floral department there was a creditable display of fine and various tints. Mrs. C. C. Case exhibited a small and beautiful basket of flowers arranged very tastefully. Miss Florence Anderson exhibited a mass basket with a showy variety of fruit and flowers which excited much admiration. The same lady exhibited one large basket bouquet of brilliant flowers arranged in a style that was equally in her praise. Mrs. Anna Snooks paid her respects to the exhibition with a basket of roses, verbenas, and other flowers arranged very neatly. Miss Hilda Thompson exhibited a basket of an extensive variety of roses, verbenas, geraniums, and other flowers, beautifully arranged in a basket. Mrs. J. C. Stivers exhibited a basket of various flowers. Mrs. B. C. Lovell exhibited a basket of roses, queen of the prairies, and other varieties, neatly arranged; also an elegant wreath of flowers. Mrs. Elias Duray exhibited a handsome bouquet. Miss E. Mix, a beautiful bouquet of fine roses, and a small and very attractive basket of flowers. Mrs. Mary Ormsby, one beautiful bouquet of roses; Mrs. Ormsby, a bouquet of roses, white moss, and other flowers. Miss Betty Anna Snooks paid her respects to the exhibition with a basket of various flowers. Mrs. Hobbs & Walker exhibited two large, round bouquets of roses, Venetian amaranth, &c., also magnolia macrophylla bloom; Moon & Serb exhibited, as usual, a large variety of bouquets, and a listing of bouquets of fancy pelargoniums, verbenas, varieties of roses, and other flowers, all elegantly arranged; also creditable to the taste of the exhibitors. They also exhibited fine specimens of calceolaria and carnations arranged with geranium leaves; S. R. Chenoweth exhibited the bloom of the magnolia macrophylla and glauca; Orlando Tompkins, a hand-some bouquet of black cherry blossoms, neatly arranged; a basket of flowers of the wax plant; Mrs. James A. Richardson, a hand-some bon-bon, containing fine specimens of the flamingo rose, reseda, queen of the prairies, and other varieties, neatly arranged; also an elegant wreath of flowers. Mrs. Elias Duray, one handsome bouquet. Miss E. Mix, a beautiful bouquet of fine roses, and a small and very attractive basket of flowers. Mrs. Mary Ormsby, one beautiful bouquet of roses; Mrs. Ormsby, a bouquet of roses, white moss, and other flowers. Miss Betty Anna Snooks paid her respects to the exhibition with a basket of roses, verbenas, geraniums, and other flowers, beautifully arranged in a basket. Mrs. J. C. Stivers exhibited a basket of various flowers. Mrs. B. C. Lovell exhibited a basket of roses, queen of the prairies, and other varieties, neatly arranged; also an elegant wreath of flowers. Mrs. Elias Duray, one

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EVENING BULLETIN.

TUESDAY EVENING, JUNE 5, 1855.

[From the New Orleans Delta, May 30.]

LATER FROM CALIFORNIA.

The steamship Daniel Webster arrived this morning from San Juan, with the California passengers, via the Nicaragua route. The Webster brings us "California files" of papers to May 9.

The Star of the West left San Juan, May 24, with 400 passengers and eight hundred thousand in specie for New York—Daniel Webster, with 100 passengers, at the same time, for New Orleans.

The news from the interior of Central America is somewhat important.

Gen. Coral is still at Minas with 3,000 troops, under good discipline, but remain inactive for the present. Gen. Castillo is strongly fortified at Leon, awaiting the arrival of Walker, now on his way from San Francisco with an armed force on board a schooner. After his arrival, hostilities will commence and bloody work is expected, as they are all desperate men selected for the occasion. Col. Wheeler, the American Minister, was at Minas at last ad-

vices. Many persons are at Greytown expecting the arrival of Col. Kinney and party, and are ready to join him. It is supposed he will proceed immediately to the gold quartz mines of Chantales, a distance of about twelve miles from the mouth of Indian river.

The following items of news we gather from our California files:

The steamer, with the news of the stoppage of Page & Bacon, in St. Louis, arrived in San Francisco late in the afternoon of the 1st inst.

That day Page, Bacon, & Co. had shipped \$300,000 to New York. The next morning there was, of course, a heavy run on the house, and it is said that \$400,000 were drawn out before noon, at which time the house was closed by the sheriff. It will be remembered that on the previous stoppage of the house, creditors of the house holding claims to the amount of \$400,000 were induced to accept certificates, payable in 2, 4, 6, and 8 months, guaranteed by a large number of heavy men in this city, by subscriptions to the amount of \$1,000,000. It is now currently reported and generally believed, that the guarantors held a meeting on the 5th, and, after having requested the oldest member of the firm at present to execute them a mortgage on his property in St. Louis, which he refused—they passed a resolution declaring that they were not legally nor morally bound, and that they would contest the matter at law. It is understood, however, that several of the guarantors express their determination to pay all they have subscribed. The paper of Page, Bacon, & Co. is now selling at 50 per cent. discount and less. So says the California Chronicle.

The Legislature of California adjourned at midnight on the 8th inst. No Senator has been elected, and we understand that Gov. Bigler is in the field, and warmly pressed by his friends as a candidate for that high office. Two men, Wm. Cockran and Jesse Brown, were recently murdered by the Indians, on the south fork of the Cottonwood.

Judge Howell, of the Eldorado district court, has decided that Alvin Adams and D. H. Haskell, being non-residents, are not entitled to the benefit of the insolvent act, and that a discharge as to debts contracted with the State would be void.

Drowned.—A skiff containing Mr. J. Adams, of Yolo county, and Miss Annie Alexander, teacher in one of the public schools in Sacramento, was run into by the steamboat Medea, on the 14th inst., one mile above that city, and the lady and gentleman were drowned.

The mint at San Francisco received, on the 8th inst., over 18,000 ounces of gold and 6,000 ounces of silver. As much more was offered, but could not be weighed during business hours.

The ruling of the Supreme Court of the United States in the Fremont case to the effect that a precise definition of boundaries is not necessary to the validity of Mexican and Spanish grants, is likely to create considerable excitement. On the 8th, the U. S. Land Commission confirmed a claim "for six square leagues of land on the San Joaquin river, beginning at the base of the Sierra Nevada and running down stream."

The brig Vesta, destined for Nicaragua, neared from the harbor at one o'clock, on the morning of the 5th, having on board William Walker, ex-President of Sonora, and fifty-five kindred spirits. They are all fighting fellows, armed to the teeth, for the purpose, as it is understood, of taking part in the internal troubles of Nicaragua. The vessel was in the hands of the sheriff at the time she left, but they managed the keeper by threats, and set her on shore at the entrance of the harbor.

A flare-up between Mrs. Sinclair, the manager of the Metropolitan Theatre, and the Italian opera troupe, of which Madame Barilli Thorne is the prima donna, has taken place. The company refuse to play for want of pay.

PARTICULARS OF THE BURNING OF THE KEYSTONE STATE.—About twelve o'clock Thursday night, while lying at Florence Landing, Illinois river, taking on wood, the steamer Keystone State, Capt. Ruggles, bound for this port, caught fire among some freight just astern. boilers, which communicated to the boiler deck, and in a few minutes, notwithstanding the exertions made to extinguish the flames, the boat was burned to the water's edge.

As soon as the boat was discovered to be on fire, the alarm was given to the passengers, who were quietly slumbering in their berths unconscious of the danger impending. They began to rush forth from their staterooms into the cabin, and by the time they were all aroused the boat amidships was on fire from the lower to the hurricane deck, thus cutting off egress from the after to the forward part of the boat. Fortunately there were not many passengers on board, or the loss of life might have been severe. Those who could, got ashore by the stage planks; but the most of those in the latter end of the boat plunged into the river and swam ashore. All the cabin passengers but one saved themselves; the unfortunate victim was Mrs. Green, the wife of Dr. Green, of Belleville.

Four of the crew are missing, and were doubtless burned to death or drowned. They were the steward, second steward, chambermaid (colored), and a fireman (Frenchman). The steward was a free colored man, residing in this city, and named Ben Quills. He leaves a wife and children. The second steward was named Aaron Stockton, and belonged in Pittsburg; the chambermaid, named Emily Austin, was from Allegheny City. Nothing is known of the French fireman, except that he was missing.

Nobody saved anything. The books, papers, part of the money in the safe, most of the officers' and passengers' baggage, and every pound of the freight were destroyed.

The Keystone State was recently purchased at Pittsburgh for the Illinois river trade by Capt. Willard, for \$14,000.

The cargo was composed of between four and five thousand sacks of grain, chiefly corn; 400 or 500 bbls. whisky and lard, and a few smaller lots of sundries.—*St. Louis News*, June 2.

[From the London Times, May 12.]

LIFE IN A RIFLE-PIT.

CAMP BEFORE SEBASTOPOL, April 27.

I have no news for you, but I write a few lines to tell you that I am in good health and spirits. It is no use telling you anything about the siege, for you see that in all the papers.

Within the last week I have been twice in the trenches, both times in the advanced trench, and the rifle-pits in front of it, and, for the first time, I tried the new Enfield rifle (a smaller bore than the Minnie). They carry beautifully while clean, for about twenty rounds, but then they begin to lead and do not carry so well. When I first saw our men firing (last Saturday, the 21st) from the rifle-pits, they had no idea of range or distance. Two of them were firing at the same place, one with his sight up for 700, the other for 900 yards. I told them it was too much, and with the sight up for 400 I put two shots in succession through the loophole that the Russians were firing at them from.

As I sat about a quarter of an hour afterwards, half asleep in the pit, they called to me and said that three men were coming down from the batteries toward the town. I told them to elevate for 900 yards. They made them dodge from house to house. But when they got into the street, they thought they were out of our range, and coolly walked arm-in-arm down the middle of the street. I could not quietly stand that; I took the best rifle, put up the sight for 900, and, calculating the distance to be about 1000 yards, I fired high. The man on the right dropped like a stone, and the other two rushed into the house. He lay there for some time. They afterwards managed to get him into a house. This shows what the rifles will do when properly laid on.

Afterwards I saw two carts laden with powder-boxes going from the town to the batteries, at what I guessed to be 1,100 yards. I took a rifle, and soon caused the drivers to run for the batteries, and leave the carts to come as they could. "Our men" said I knocked over five or six, but only feel certain about one. I was sent out to the rifle-pits again on Tuesday, the 24th, but the Russians were very shy that day, and gave very few chances. I had a regular duel with a Russian in the nearest rifle-pit to us (250 yards). In about half an hour he gave up firing, and as I had put about four shots out of seven through his loophole, I thought I must have hit him. I left a namesake of mine in my company to watch him. Very soon the Russian (who, by the by, was a splendid shot) fired again, and put the ball right into the private's cap, because he did not bob his head when he saw the smoke.

They began to fire 68-pounders at us in the rifle-pits from the great gun in the Redan, 700 yards from the pit I was in, and, with two men loading rifles for me, I bullied them so much that they were half an hour loading the gun, for I had a very sharp corporal watching the gunners with my telescope, and directly they appeared, I fired into the embrasure. As soon as I saw the gun was loaded I made the men lie down close under the parapet until they fired. The shot came close over our heads, but did no harm. The same thing went on again, but they only fired four shots at us altogether, and did no harm. We lost no men that day, but on Saturday I had three men killed and one wounded of my party by round shot. Two were only a few yards from me, and were cut right in two by a 24 pound shot. I have told you a few incidents of my experience in the trenches, and now take no notice of shot or shell, except to take the necessary precautions to get out of the way.

The Way of a Bombshell.—A column of white smoke rushing up into the air expands into concentric rings; then follows the heavy dull report like the beat of some giant drum; and then comes the shrill scream of the shell as it describes its fatal curve and descends with prodigious velocity, increasing rapidly every instant till it explodes with the peculiar noise of "a blast" just as it reaches the ground. At least it ought to do so; but to-day I watched the shells one after another, and only two out of three burst properly, though the range and flight were beautifully accurate. The Russian fuses are bad, but their artillerymen are not to be excelled when their practice is undisturbed. It was interesting—just as the man of pleasure in Lucifer liked to see the sea rage when he was not on board of ship—to look at the shell dropping, and to see our active little allies scampering away to their cover, and adjusting themselves to the closest possible connection with mother earth, till the hurling masses had gone by them. Any man with moderate confidence and experience may despise round shot at long ranges if he only sees the guns from which they come discharged. Well we won't say despise exactly. But a shell is a diabolical invention, which no one can regard as it approaches without a certain degree of misgiving that a triangular piece of jagged iron may be whizzed through his internal economy at the shortest possible notice afterward.

If it is sent from a gun, it fizzles and roars through the air and sends its fragments before it, the cone of dispersion, which is the neat phrase used by the learned militant to imply the direction of the bits of shell (or its contents, when it is filled with bullets, &c.), being in the direction the shell has taken from the gun, and the fragments being propelled with a proportion on the velocity of the shell at the moment of explosion. If it be discharged from a mortar, it whistles gently and delicately, giving a squeak and a roar now and then as it rises to its greatest elevation, and then, rushing downward with a shriller whistle toward the point, its fragments are projected all around radially, and are propelled merely by the force of the bursting charge. A man behind a bomb or at the side of it is just as likely to be hit as a man before it when it bursts in that way; whereas, the pieces from a shell from a gun in nearly every instance fly forward, so that a person behind it or outside of the limits of the cone of dispersion is safe. Unless the shell or bomb bursts in front of a body of men in the air, a very considerable degree of safety may be attained by the men throwing themselves flat on the ground, inasmuch as the pieces of shell which burst on the earth fly upward from the point where they encounter the maximum resistance.

Of course if a bomb burst over a man on the ground, or if a shell explodes in the air in front of a man, there is no great safety gained by throwing himself down beyond the consequent reduction of the amount of vertical exposure. This little digression is all apropos of the conduct of our allies which I have just mentioned, and is made in order to explain the rationale of their proceedings. It is rather an unpleasant reflection, whenever one is discussing the range of a missile, and is, perhaps, exclaiming "there is a splendid shot," that it may have carried misery and sorrow into some happy household. The smoke clears away, the men get up, they gather round one that moves not, or who is racked with mortal agony; they bear him away, a mere black speck, and a few shovelfuls of mud mark for a little time the resting-place of the poor soldier, whose wife, or mother, or children, or sisters are left destitute of all solace, save memory and the sympathy of their country. One such little speech I watched to-day, and saw quietly deposited on the ground inside a trench.

Who will let the inmates of that desolate cottage in Picardy, or Gascony, or Anjou know of their bereavement? However, there goes another shell, and it does nothing but knock up a cloud of snow and dust.

Variety and Vagaries of the Russian Projectiles.—The Russians treat us to a varying variety in the way of projectiles. First comes the round shot of all sizes, which rushes past you with a shriek something like a railway whistle badly blown. Next comes the grape, which flies slower and round, like a large covey of strong birds flying very swiftly. Then comes a gun-shell, which approaches like a round shot, but has the pleasing trick of bursting when it reaches you, so that you have to run a double risk—first of the shot itself and then of the pieces.

Next comes the mortar shell, which, though really the worst of the large projectiles, I sometimes like to see it all the way, it is a most difficult thing to tell where it will fall, and none but the oldest hands (men of whom it is said they had got so inspired to fire that a cannon-ball would hop off the pit of their stomachs) can really make a good guess as to where it will drop.

What makes it worse than a gun-shell is that the former flying so low retains its impetus, so that if it is once past you before it bursts, all the pieces will continue to fly forward and you are safe; whereas, as the mortar-shell is pitched as high as it will go into the air, and then drops, the pieces have no other impetus than what the bursting charge gives them to fly in every direction for a radius of upward of 200 yards, and sometimes considerably more. But my greatest horror of all, and the deadliest foe we have, is the Russian rifle-bullet. It is not so perfect as ours, but, as Mercutio says, "It will do well enough." I give you a sketch of it the size of life. (Here is given an admirable pen-and-ink sketch of the bullet, which is, like the English, conical.) This little gentleman gives you no warning, but flies about all day long, and ranges 1,200 yards.

NEW YORK, June 4, P. M.
Cotton firm—sales 3000 bales; New Orleans middling 12c. Flours has declined 12½c.; sales Ohio at \$10@ \$11 75c. Southern firm at \$11 75@ \$12 75c. Wheat dull with a declining tendency. Corn is easier but not quiteably lower; sales 62,000 bushels mixed at \$12 75@ \$13 75c. Pork is dull with a declining tendency; sales 10,000 hbs—\$16 87 for old meat and \$17 37@ \$17 44 for new. Beef firm—sales of country meat at \$10 @ \$12 50. Lamb firm—sales of hams at 10 1/2@ 11 1/2c. Ohio whisky at 35c. Groceries are firm—Rio Viejo 10@ 10 1/2c.

Money easy. Stocks firm—Virginia 6 9/16c. Life and Trust 28, Little Miami 100, Cumberland 29, Erie 4 1/2c. Reading 30 1/2c.

CINCINNATI, June 4, P. M.
Flour is quiet at \$9. Whisky is very dull at 31c. Cheese dull at 36c. Butter dull at 13 1/2c. There is nothing doing in provisions. The market is dull with prices are firm. Linseed oil at \$10 @ \$10 1/2c. Molasses in dull at 32 1/2c. S. Sugar 6@ 6 1/2c.

[Reported expressly for the N. Y. Tribune by Solon Robinson.]

NEW YORK CATTLE MARKET, May 30.
Receipts of the week—Beefs 3,021, veals 2,218, sheep and lambs 5,216, swine 3,572, mutton cows 321, total number of animals 15,046, total the previous week 12,529.

Current Prices of the Week.
Beefs—These are sold by the head at a price equal to the value per pound of the estimated weight of beef in the quarters. The hide and tail or "fifth quarter" is not counted in this market. It is in Boston.

First quality 12 1/2@ 13 1/2c. Large firm—sales of 1000 lbs—\$16 87 for old meat and \$17 37@ \$17 44 for new. Beef firm—sales of country meat at \$10 @ \$12 50. Lamb firm—sales of hams at 10 1/2@ 11 1/2c.

Second quality 12 1/2@ 13 1/2c. Large firm—sales of 1000 lbs—\$16 87 for old meat and \$17 37@ \$17 44 for new. Beef firm—sales of country meat at \$10 @ \$12 50. Lamb firm—sales of hams at 10 1/2@ 11 1/2c.

Third quality 12 1/2@ 13 1/2c. Large firm—sales of 1000 lbs—\$16 87 for old meat and \$17 37@ \$17 44 for new. Beef firm—sales of country meat at \$10 @ \$12 50. Lamb firm—sales of hams at 10 1/2@ 11 1/2c.

Fourth quality 12 1/2@ 13 1/2c. Large firm—sales of 1000 lbs—\$16 87 for old meat and \$17 37@ \$17 44 for new. Beef firm—sales of country meat at \$10 @ \$12 50. Lamb firm—sales of hams at 10 1/2@ 11 1/2c.

Fifth quality 12 1/2@ 13 1/2c. Large firm—sales of 1000 lbs—\$16 87 for old meat and \$17 37@ \$17 44 for new. Beef firm—sales of country meat at \$10 @ \$12 50. Lamb firm—sales of hams at 10 1/2@ 11 1/2c.

Sixth quality 12 1/2@ 13 1/2c. Large firm—sales of 1000 lbs—\$16 87 for old meat and \$17 37@ \$17 44 for new. Beef firm—sales of country meat at \$10 @ \$12 50. Lamb firm—sales of hams at 10 1/2@ 11 1/2c.

Seventh quality 12 1/2@ 13 1/2c. Large firm—sales of 1000 lbs—\$16 87 for old meat and \$17 37@ \$17 44 for new. Beef firm—sales of country meat at \$10 @ \$12 50. Lamb firm—sales of hams at 10 1/2@ 11 1/2c.

Eighth quality 12 1/2@ 13 1/2c. Large firm—sales of 1000 lbs—\$16 87 for old meat and \$17 37@ \$17 44 for new. Beef firm—sales of country meat at \$10 @ \$12 50. Lamb firm—sales of hams at 10 1/2@ 11 1/2c.

Ninth quality 12 1/2@ 13 1/2c. Large firm—sales of 1000 lbs—\$16 87 for old meat and \$17 37@ \$17 44 for new. Beef firm—sales of country meat at \$10 @ \$12 50. Lamb firm—sales of hams at 10 1/2@ 11 1/2c.

Tenth quality 12 1/2@ 13 1/2c. Large firm—sales of 1000 lbs—\$16 87 for old meat and \$17 37@ \$17 44 for new. Beef firm—sales of country meat at \$10 @ \$12 50. Lamb firm—sales of hams at 10 1/2@ 11 1/2c.

Eleventh quality 12 1/2@ 13 1/2c. Large firm—sales of 1000 lbs—\$16 87 for old meat and \$17 37@ \$17 44 for new. Beef firm—sales of country meat at \$10 @ \$12 50. Lamb firm—sales of hams at 10 1/2@ 11 1/2c.

Twelfth quality 12 1/2@ 13 1/2c. Large firm—sales of 1000 lbs—\$16 87 for old meat and \$17 37@ \$17 44 for new. Beef firm—sales of country meat at \$10 @ \$12 50. Lamb firm—sales of hams at 10 1/2@ 11 1/2c.

Thirteenth quality 12 1/2@ 13 1/2c. Large firm—sales of 1000 lbs—\$16 87 for old meat and \$17 37@ \$17 44 for new. Beef firm—sales of country meat at \$10 @ \$12 50. Lamb firm—sales of hams at 10 1/2@ 11 1/2c.

Fourteenth quality 12 1/2@ 13 1/2c. Large firm—sales of 1000 lbs—\$16 87 for old meat and \$17 37@ \$17 44 for new. Beef firm—sales of country meat at \$10 @ \$12 50. Lamb firm—sales of hams at 10 1/2@ 11 1/2c.

Fifteenth quality 12 1/

**R. S. RINGGOLD,
CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST,
57 THIRD STREET.**

Having returned to Louisville and purchased the state formerly occupied by G. H. Miller, I will give my personal and undivided attention to the Drug and Prescription business in all its branches. Physicians may depend on having their prescriptions compounded with care and exactness. I will give as much attention as I will give to the particular attention. Family Medicines of the best quality will be put up in the most careful and expeditious manner.

I will also keep on hand an elegant and well-selected stock of Perfumery, Soaps, Tooth, Nail, and Hair Brushes, Dressing Combs, and other Fancy Goods, which will be sold at fair prices.

I hope that all my old friends will give me a call and renew the patronage formerly so liberally bestowed. Having ten years' experience in this business, I hope to merit, by strict attention, a share of the public patronage.

R. S. RINGGOLD,
Druggist and Apothecary, 57 Third st.

COAL! COAL! COAL!

POMEROY AND PITTSBURG COAL kept constantly on hand, which I will sell at lowest cash prices.....Offices on Third street, west side, between Market and Jefferson, and Fulton, between Floyd and Preston streets.

J. B. ROBB.

For Sale.

A BEAUTIFUL LOT in the Methodist or Eastern Burying Ground, Fortunes, inquire at this office.

118 jahf

30 Pianos for Rent.

I have in my store 30 new Pianos, which I will rent on very low price for cash, at my old rooms, No. 107½ Fourth street, upstairs.

m24 jahf N. C. MORSE.

**DR. D. A. LAUBENSTEIN,
Homeopathist,**

OFFICE
No. 533 JEFFERSON STREET, BETWEEN FIRST
AND SECOND.

TAKES the liberty of offering his services to the citizens and strangers in curing all diseases by Homeopathic remedies, enabled by much effort and experience to afford relief in the most desperate cases.

Dr. L. also gives attention to all diseases of the Eye. He has many years' experience in treatment of ocular diseases.

For further information, call at my office above mentioned.

Feb 26 1866

COAL! COAL! COAL!

We have fitted up a yard and office on the corner of Washington and Preston streets for the accommodation of the public, where they will find Major Jack Downing, "To Love and to be Loved," \$125.

Tales for the Marines, by Harry Grimes, \$125.

Cotton is King, or the Culture of Cotton and its Relation to American Manufacturers and Commerce, to the Free Colored People and to those who hold that Slavery is itself Slave, 75 cents.

Nell Bracken, by Anna Bradford, \$1.

Homes for the People, by G. Wheeler, \$1.25.

The Heir of Redclyffe, by the author of the Heir of Redclyffe, 75 cents.

The Initiate, \$1.25.

An Englishman in Russia, \$1.25.

Great Expectations, by Charles Dickens, \$1.

Kenneth, the author of Castle-Builders, \$1.

The Marion, by Sims, \$1.

The Mayflower, by Mrs. Stowe, \$1.25.

The Peasant Boy Philosopher, 75 cents.

Just received and for sale by S. RINGGOLD, 66 Fourth st., near Main.

New Books! New Books!

ELL Smith Abroad—illustrated—\$1.25.

A Long Look Ahead, or the First Stroke and the Last, by S. M. T. Smith, \$1.25.

Summer is Coming, \$1.25.

Madelaine Wong, \$1.25.

How would we be if we had no China, \$1.25.

The Song of Love, \$1.25.

Webb, Peters & Co., 109 Fourth st.

E. TEELE & CO.

**Ceilings Whitened. Walls Colored, and
PAPER VARNISHED.**

Orders thankfully received and promptly attended to.

J. O. 164 FOURTH STREET,
between Green and Walnut.

Great Bargains!

NO. 425 MARKET STREET, SOUTH SIDE, BETWEEN
FOURTH AND FIFTH, LOUISVILLE, KY.

SAMUEL P. SECOR

Has on hand a large and handsome assortment of BOOTS and SHOES, which he will sell very low for cash.

Being a practical Boot and Shoe Maker, and having his work manufactured under his own superintendence, can answer for its durability and superior style of work.

Thanking the public for past favors, beseeches their further patronage, and nothing on his part will be wanting for their ease and comfort.

He begs to assure, in particular, those ladies and gentlemen who consider a well-fitting Boot or Garter an indispensable article to the *tout ensemble* of all within the circle of the *belle époque*, that 425 Market street is the only place in Louisville where they can depend upon being suited.

Also, a good Boot of the best quality. Eastern Work at reduced prices.

Remember the number—425—south side Market, between Fourth and Fifth streets.

Jill jah

**F. K. WOOD,
WHITENER OF CEILINGS,
COLORER OF WALLS,
AND WALL PAPER VARNISHER,**

Shop 552 Main street, between Second and Third,

ml 64j&bm LOUISVILLE, KY.

Ice! Ice! Ice!

SKINNER, CORNELL & CO. are now prepared to furnish

the finest of ICE to families, boarding-houses, hotels, coffee-houses, and steamboats at the shortest notice and on the most reasonable terms. Their office is on Third street, between Main and Water, next door to Crawford & Murry's.

Mr. Eli Vansickle, having taken the place of Mr. Elias Skinner in the old firm of Skinner, Cornell & Co., will give his attention to the business.

GEO. SKINNER,
J. GOSSELIN,
ELI VANSICKLE.

Real Turkish Bathing Towels.

MILLER & TABB, corner Market and Fourth streets, have just received a second supply of the genuine Royal Turkish Bathing Towels, the best article for bathing ever introduced.

ml 64j&bm MILLER & TABB.

THE CARPET WAREHOUSE,

Main street, opposite the Bank of Kentucky.

BENT & DUVALL

Have now in store a full and complete assortment of Carpets, Rugs, Piano and Table Covers, Floor Oil-Cloths, etc.

Extra rich Royal Wilton Carpets;

Do do do Velvet Carpet;

Tapestry Brussels do;

English four-cord Brussels do;

French four-cord do;

English 3-ply Imperial do;

Extra super Imperial American 3-ply Carpets;

Super 2-ply do do do;

Super 2-ply Ingrain do;

Large 2-ply every quality;

Venetian do all widths and qualities;

Chenille and Tufted Heart Kugs;

Brussels and Common do;

Chenille, Tufted, Brussels, and Door Mat;

Linen, Wool, Floor-Cloths;

Embroidered Cloth and Table Covers;

Floor Oil-Cloths, from 3 to 24 feet wide, of every style and pattern, which we will fit to my room or hall without the honor in quantity to size.

WALKER & COMMERFORD, Proprietors.

H. Ferguson & Son,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN FAMILY

Flour, corner Fifth and Market streets.

400 BUSHELS extra fine Canada Potatoes received this morning by railroad and for sale low by S. RINGGOLD, 66 Fourth st., near Main.

POTATOES.

FINE FLOUR—50 lbs fine Flour for sale low, to those con-

signment, by H. FERGUSON & SON.

EXTRA FINE FLOUR—300 lbs superfine Flour for sale by H. FERGUSON & SON.

THE CAPTAIN WAREHOUSE,

Main street, opposite the Bank of Kentucky.

BENT & DUVALL

Have now in store a full and complete assortment of Carpets, Rugs, Piano and Table Covers, Floor Oil-Cloths, etc.

Extra rich Royal Wilton Carpets;

Do do do Velvet Carpet;

Tapestry Brussels do;

English four-cord Brussels do;

French four-cord do;

English 3-ply Imperial do;

Extra super Imperial American 3-ply Carpets;

Super 2-ply do do do;

Super 2-ply Ingrain do;

Large 2-ply every quality;

Venetian do all widths and qualities;

Chenille and Tufted Heart Kugs;

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Linen, Wool, Floor-Cloths;

Embroidered Cloth and Table Covers;

Floor Oil-Cloths, from 3 to 24 feet wide, of every style and pattern, which we will fit to my room or hall without the honor in quantity to size.

WALKER & COMMERFORD, Proprietors.

"THE VARIETIES."

as Fourth street, between Market and Jefferson.

We would call the attention of those preparing to travel to our superior class of Fancy Goods, containing many articles necessary to their comfort and convenience. We have

Wool, Brussels, and Carpet; Carpet Bags;

Water-proof Traveling Bags;

Velvet and Leather Satchels;

Traveling Cases; complete;

Dressing Cases; Lanch Boxes;

Trunks; Umbrellas; Parasols;

Hats, Gloves, and Toiletries;

Dressing Combs of Shell, Buffalo, Ivory, &c.; Extracts, Pomades, Aromatic Vinegar, &c.;

With a general variety of Fancy Goods.

266 jahf MILLER & GOULD, 98 Fourth st.

FOLY BRUSHES—Superior Fly Brushes, of Ostrich and Peacock feathers, at

POLLARD, PRATHER, & SMITH,

WHITE, PEARL, NANKEEN, AND BLACK SOFT HATS—By

every quality and style, express for summer wear,

can be had at very low prices of

POLLARD, PRATHER, & SMITH.

CHILDREN'S HATS, CAPS, AND TURBANS of every style, and quality can be had at very low prices of

POLLARD, PRATHER, & SMITH.

CHAPS—HATS, CATS, AND STRAW GOODS—We are in receipt, by express, of a beautiful stock of Moccasin and Infants' Straw Goods at very low prices.

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WHITE, PEARL, NANKEEN, AND BLACK SOFT HATS—By

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